



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Wednesday
7 February 1990**

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Commonwealth Figures Criticize South Africa Moves
MB0502230890 Johannesburg S/PA in English
1911 GMT 5 Feb 90

[Text] Harare Feb 5 SAPA—Representatives of Commonwealth countries said on Monday sanctions against South Africa [SA] should be maintained because the state president, Mr F.W. de Klerk's reform announcement was not concrete enough.

Zimbabwe's news agency ZIANA reported that, though they welcomed his statement on Friday [2 February], Australia, New Zealand, Canada and Kenya said the measures were disappointing because they lacked a commitment to dismantle the pillars of apartheid.

The British prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, lifted embargoes against SA immediately after the announcement.

The embargoes were part of measures based on an agreement by the 50-nation Commonwealth to discourage cultural and scientific agreements with SA.

The Australian minister of foreign affairs and trade, Mr Gareth Evans, said:

"President de Klerk's statement does not yet represent the evidence of clear and irreversible change which Commonwealth heads of government at their meeting in Kuala Lumpur in October indicated could justify relaxation of existing sanctions and pressures against South Africa."

He said Mr de Klerk's statement was disappointing in that it failed to:

- Provide a date for the release of Nelson Mandela;
- Dismantle the state of emergency completely;
- Provide specifically for the removal of troops from the township; or
- Make any commitment to dismantle the pillars of apartheid—the Group Areas Act, the Population Registration Act and the Land Act.

He said the meeting of the Commonwealth Committee of Foreign Ministers on Southern Africa in mid-May would provide an opportunity to assess the impact of new SA Government policies.

Mr Jose Herran-Lima, first secretary (political/economic) at the Canadian High Commission in Harare said although his country welcomed De Klerk's statement, it would maintain sanctions.

"We have not yet seen the type of irreversible change in South Africa to merit softening of those sanctions," he said.

New Zealand's high commissioner, Mr Douglas Law, said: "We are happy that he has lifted the ban on the ANC [African National Congress] and other political organisations and lifted some emergency regulations but I don't think we believe that they merit the lifting of sanctions.

"All the main pillars of apartheid are still there."

A spokesman for the Kenya High Commission said he agreed with Zimbabwe's reaction to the announcement that sanctions should be maintained because the measures did not go far enough.

Mobutu, Bongo, Sassou-Nguesso To Meet on Angola
AB0602172690 Dakar PANA in French 1600 GMT
6 Feb 90

[Text] Brazzaville, 6 Feb (ACI/PANA)—Presidents Denis Sassou-Nguesso of Congo, Omar Bongo of Gabon, and Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire will meet tomorrow in Kinshasa to discuss the new situation in the Angolan conflict, it was announced today by authoritative sources. The Congolese and Gabonese heads of state will consult in the Zairian capital with their Zairean counterpart, mediator in the negotiations between the Angolan Government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebels, following the announcement by Luanda of the capture of Mavinga by the Angolan Armed Forces.

The three heads of state are members of the committee of eight Central and Southern African heads of state charged with finding a negotiated settlement for national reconciliation in Angola, it is recalled. According to the "Voice of the Congolese Revolution", the heads of state will make "new suggestions to take the Angolan peace negotiations out of its present stalemate."

President Sassou-Nguesso, who will pay a state visit to Washington beginning 11 February, could be asked to transmit these suggestions to his American counterpart, George Bush.

It was still uncertain this afternoon whether Angola will be represented at this meeting, which is scheduled to end the same day.

SADCC Lusaka Conference Closes 2 Feb

MB0502193890 Gaborone Domestic Service
in English 0500 GMT 5 Feb 90

[Text] The next annual SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Conference] consultative conference will be held in the Namibian capital, Windhoek.

This was announced by the vice president, Mr Peter Mmusi, in Lusaka on Friday [2 February].

Delivering a closing speech at the end of the 1990 SADCC's annual consultative conference, Mr Mmusi said the SADCC Council of Ministers had accepted an invitation from SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization], which also stated that Namibia was ready to host the conference.

Mr Mmusi, who is the chairman of the SADCC Council of Ministers, said the SADCC countries trust and pray that the peace initiatives in Angola and Mozambique will proceed with unimpeded speed. He said the return of peace to Angola and Mozambique is crucial to SADCC countries.

The vice president said there was a real hope for a negotiated settlement to the South African situation, but

he said there must be no let up to the current pressure on Pretoria if the momentum is to be maintained. SADCC, he said, was gratified by the assurance of his cooperating partners of continued effective action to compel the De Klerk government to negotiate seriously with the authentic leaders of the majority people of South Africa.

He said SADCC governments were also committed to the creation of conditions under which their people, with emphasis on women, can be the main agents of development.

Sahel Drought Control Committee Meets 4-5 Feb

Elects New Secretary General

AB0602144290 Libreville Africa No 1 in French
1230 GMT 6 Feb 90

[Text] Chadian National Aly Djabord Diar, a 40-year old former minister, was yesterday appointed new executive secretary of the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel [ICDCS] by the Council of Ministers of that organization, which met in Bissau on 4 and 5 February. Mr. Djabord succeeds Niger's Brah Mahamane, who could not stand for reelection after two terms of three years each, in accordance with the statutes. Also vying for the post was the Guinea-Bissau health minister. The election, which was the major item on the meeting's agenda, was facilitated by the decision of Guinea-Bissau to withdraw its candidate.

The ICDC ministerial council meeting, which is preparatory to the summit of heads of state to be held on 8 and 9 February in the Guinea-Bissau capital, yesterday also approved the organization's budget, which has been fixed at 489 million CFA [African Financial Community] francs. In their final communique, the ministers also said the time had come to involve the ICDCS in efforts to promote the integration of the national economies of member states in the areas of forestry and animal protection as well as intra-regional exchanges.

It should be pointed out that following yesterday's ICDCS meeting, the Guinea-Bissau capital today hosts a meeting of the Club of Sahel, which groups nine Sahelian countries and international donor countries.

Ends Bissau Meeting

AB0602190590 Dakar PANA in French 1540 GMT
6 Feb 90

[Text] Bissau, 6 Feb (ANG/PANA)—The 25th session of the Council of Ministers of member states of the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (ICDCS) ended yesterday evening with the election of that subregional organization's new executive secretary in the person of Mr. Aly Djabord Diar (Chad). In its final communique, the Council explained the reasons for choosing the Chadian candidate, Mr. Aly Djabord Diar—former minister of agriculture, then of

commerce and economy, of his country—to replace Nigerois Brah Mahamane at the head of the ICDCS Executive Secretariat.

The Council also passed several resolutions and made recommendation to the member countries' head of state, who are scheduled to meet beginning Thursday, 8 February, in the Guinea-Bissau capital for the organization's ninth summit. In Bissau, the agriculture ministers of Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, the Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, and Chad fixed the new recurrent and investment budget of the ICDCS at 489,027,798 CFA [African Financial Community] francs (roughly \$1.63 million), and adopted a Regional Grain Area Project and a revival of animal husbandry activities to be implemented in each of the member countries. The

Council of Sahelian Ministers equally recommended the conduct of a comprehensive study on the cost of adopting Portuguese as a working language of the organization, and "sahelizing" the officials of the Niamey (Niger) Agrohydrometeorological Center (Agrhymet) as well as the cost of the five-year program of the Sahel Institute based in Bamako, Mali.

In another development, the donor countries, which will begin their Sahel Club meeting in Bissau today, took part in the Council's proceedings yesterday by reaffirming their solidarity and disclosing the amount of their contribution to the ICDCS in its fight against drought and hunger in this African subregion seriously threatened by desert encroachment.

Cameroon**Biya To Depart for Angola Summit in Kinshasa***AB0602220990 Yaounde Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 6 Feb 90*

[Text] Here is a communique we have just received from the Presidency of the Republic: The president of the Republic, his Excellency Paul Biya, will leave Yaounde tomorrow, 7 February 1990, for a 24-hour visit to Zaire to attend a quadripartite conference with President Omar Bongo of Gabon, Denis Sassou-Nguesso of Congo, and Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire.

Daily Lands South Africa Changes, Urges Vigilance*AB0502155790 Paris AFP in French 1217 GMT
5 Feb 90*

[Text] Yaounde, 5 Feb (AFP)—The government daily CAMEROON TRIBUNE, while describing as "unexpected, indeed revolutionary" the political liberalization measures announced on Friday [2 February] by South African President Frederik de Klerk, nonetheless recommended "great vigilance at the internal and international levels" so that "the hope that was announced for such a good course should not be betrayed."

In an editorial published today, the deputy managing director of the newspaper, Paul Ndembiyembe, wrote that the words of President de Klerk, "whom it is becoming increasingly difficult to label as a racist," should enable African to be rid of the blemish that it has shamefully carried.... "Africa did not seem interested in this wave of democratic change that shook the world at the end of last year," he added.

"But if words precede acts, they do not necessarily make these acts certain," the leader-writer concluded.

The newspaper, which further devoted an article to the situation in South Africa, recalled President Paul Biya's words on 31 December that Mr. de Klerk "seems to be on the right course, the course to a multiracial society."

Congo**Minister Urges End to Racist Laws in South Africa***AB0502112790 Dakar PANA in English 1115 GMT
5 Feb 90*

[Text] Brazzaville, 5 Feb (ACI/PANA)—South African President Frederik de Klerk should be encouraged to go all the way and abolish apartheid as this is vital for peace

in the country and the entire region, Congolese Minister of Foreign Affairs Antoine Ndinga-Oba has said.

In an interview on the television on Saturday [3 February], the minister, who was reacting to the recent position of the South African Government on apartheid, noted that South Africa had to do away with all racist laws.

This is the only condition for the country to have normal relations with neighboring countries and all other countries in Africa, Ndinga-Oba said, adding that the measures announced by De Klerk were a response to international exigencies.

He recalled a declaration made in December 1988 in Brazzaville by South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha who said that South Africa had begun the process to abolish apartheid so that the country could be accepted by African countries.

Gabon**President Bongo To Attend Angola Meeting in Zaire***AB0602141690 Paris AFP in French 1244 GMT
6 Feb 90*

[Text] Libreville, 6 Feb (AFP)—The Gabonese head of state, Omar Bongo, will leave Libreville tomorrow morning for Kinshasa for a "consultation meeting of heads of state of the subregion," an official communique issued today in the Gabonese capital announced.

Although no explanation was given on the purpose of the "consultations," the theme should center on the Angolan internal conflict and the continuation of the peace process in that country, generally reliable sources disclosed in the Gabonese capital. The same sources announced that apart from Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko, main mediator in the Angolan conflict, and President Omar Bongo, several other heads of state from the region may also go to the Zairian capital, notably Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso.

This consultation meeting comes at a time when fighting is still raging in southeastern Angola. On Saturday, 3 February, it may be recalled, the military authorities in Luanda officially announced the capture of Mavinga a locality believed to be the main defensive stronghold of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), Jonas Savimbi's armed opposition. This information was immediately denied on several occasions by UNITA.

Ethiopia

Ashagre Departs for ELF Talks in YAR, Comments

EA0602220390 Addis Ababa Domestic Service
in Amharic 1700 GMT 6 Feb 90

[Excerpts] A three-man Ethiopian Government delegation, led by Comrade Ashagre Yigletu, Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee member and deputy prime minister, left for Sanaa, Yemen Arab Republic [YAR] this afternoon, to make arrangements for the forthcoming talks with one of the Eritrean opposition groups, the Jabha [Eritrean Liberation Front] on the autonomous Eritrea peace issue. [passage omitted]

The Sanaa talks are based on this new peace initiative. Our news file reporter, Getachew Alamrew, was there when Comrade Ashagre gave a news conference at Bole International Airport in Addis Ababa.

[Getachew] It should be recalled that some steps have been made to begin peace talks with one of the Eritrean opposition groups, the ELF, or Jabha. Accordingly, the delegation led by Comrade Ashagre left for Sanaa today, to make arrangements on ways of holding talks with the ELF through coordination with the yar government. It should be recalled that the first contacts were made earlier with the ELF in Khartoum. Is this a continuation of the Khartoum talks, or is it going to resume with a new spirit? If so, what does it focus on? This was a question journalists asked Comrade Ashagre.

[Begin Ashagre recording] This intended discussion with the ELF is not a continuation of the Khartoum one. The forthcoming talks with the ELF, coordinated by the YAR, are new. This is a fresh beginning, which comes after the new peace initiative. The peace talk process follows the spirit of the new peace initiative. The intended talks will focus mainly on procedural matters, that is, just as we had two rounds of talks with the shabiyah [Eritrean People's Liberation Front, EPLF] so they will be conducted in the same way, and they have no connection with the Khartoum meeting. [end recording]

[Getachew] The other question he was asked was: The EPLF has been saying no one but they themselves represent the Eritrean people. If this discussion in Sanaa is going to be with another group, would it not raise problems for the expected future substantive talks with the EPLF?

[Begin Ashagre recording] There is more than one opposition group: there is the EPLF and the ELF. So, to bring a lasting peace in this autonomous area, the participation of all the opposition groups in the peace process is obligatory. Therefore, the first stage of talks with EPLF have been completed, as I mentioned earlier. After we have held the first stage of talks with the ELF on the issue, what will be done to include these groups or to bring these different opposition groups together will be seen in the future. Therefore, the previous talks with the

EPLF and the future substantive talks will not conflict with the intended preliminary talks with the ELF. [end recording]

[Getachew] The role of the YAR government in the talks will be to bring the two parties together, and it will participate as an observer. Finally, he said that although it is now difficult to tell the exact date of the beginning of the preliminary peace talks with the ELF, they may begin towards the end of next month, if circumstances are convenient.

Addis Ababa Radio Reports Gonder Battle Victory

EA0602200190 Addis Ababa Domestic Service
in Amharic 1700 GMT 6 Feb 90

[Excerpt] Numerous weyane [Tigray People's Liberation Front, TPLF] groups, who had moved in for destructive activity in Kimir Dingai in southern Gonder administrative area during the last two days have been destroyed by the revolutionary army and the militia. Darios Modi presents an ETHIOPIAN NEWS AGENCY report from our studio.

[Begin Darios recording] Numerous additional bandits were captured in a battle carried out on the same front. In the fighting from the afternoon of 4 February to yesterday afternoon, 5 February, the revolutionary army and the militia captured numerous light and heavy weapons, machineguns, launchers, various automatic rifles, hand grenades, communication radios, and hundreds of thousands of rounds of ammunition. The people in the area are cooperating in clearing the area of the TPLF and in gathering weapons, which the bandits left when they fled. This was witnessed by a team of journalists who were present in the area. [end recording] [passage omitted]

* African Development Bank Lends \$100 Million

34000327A Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD
in English 5 Dec 89 pp 1, 3

[Text] (ENA)—An agreement providing for a loan of 200 million birr to launch for development projects was signed between the Ethiopian Government and the African Development Bank (ADB) in Nairobi.

Signing the agreement last Friday on behalf of the Ethiopian government was Comrade Wolle Chekol, member of the CC [Central Committee] of the WPE [Workers Party of Ethiopia] and Deputy Prime Minister, and Mr Babacare n'Deye, President of the Bank on behalf of the ADB.

Present at the ceremony was Comrade Fisseha Desta, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPE and Vice President of the PDRE [People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia], who participated at the summit meeting of the Preferential Trade Area (PTA) for eastern and southern Africa.

The agreement focuses on four major projects including the Assab-Mille 300 kilometres road construction which would cost 125 million birr out of the total loan of 200 million birr.

The other three development projects are the Jijiga-Gode Livestock Development and Marketing Project, costing 63 million birr, the land study project in the Ethiopian Valleys Development Authority, costing 8 million birr, and the Addis Ababa city sewerage services master plan receiving an allocation of 3 million birr.

Mr Babacare n'Deye, President of the ADB, stated that the ADB's loan offer to Ethiopia in the past 14 years gave priority to agricultural development projects. He promised that the ADB would not refrain from giving similar loans to Ethiopia in the future in support of the efforts being made by Ethiopia, for the prosperity of its people.

Comrade Wolle Chekol said on his part that certain quarters with pessimistic feelings about the ADB at its establishment 25 years ago, may now be surprised at seeing its unexpected achievements. He praised the ADB for its contributions towards Africa's growth and development. He pledged that Ethiopia would do everything in its power to strengthen the ADB in as much as its relations with the ADB are being consolidated year by year.

Future loans to be secured from the ADB will include 300 million birr for the Angelele Bolham Irrigation Project for cotton plantation, 150 million birr for stage II of the Legedenbi gold prospecting development project, and 26 million birr for the extension work of the Wush-wush Tea Development.

A 280-million birr credit for the Fincha sugar project to produce 120,000 tons of sugar has already been secured.

Other development projects envisaged under the loan of the ADB include a paper factory, a cattle feed factory, an additional textile factory, the Jimma-Chida road construction projects, small-scale irrigation agricultural projects, coffee development, and the extension and strengthening projects of the Ethiopian Airlines.

Kenya

President Moi 'Pleased' With De Klerk Move

AB0402183090 Nairobi Domestic Service in English
0415 GMT 4 Feb 90

[From "The Press Today"]

[Text] THE SUNDAY NATION on its first page quotes His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi as saying in London yesterday [3 February] that he was pleased with South African President Frederik de Klerk's announcement last Friday regarding the unbanning of the ANC [African National Congress], the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] and the South African Communist Party, saying it was a step in the right direction.

Kenya's minister for foreign affairs and international cooperation, Dr Robert Ouko, who is travelling together with President Moi, added that Kenya is disappointed that the state of emergency appears to have remained despite De Klerk's moves.

KANU Statement on 'Struggle'

EA0602200890 Nairobi KNA in English 1635 GMT
6 Feb 90

[Text] Nairobi, 6 Feb—The following is a signed press statement from the secretary general of KANU [Kenyan African National Union], Mr. Joseph Kamotho, who is also minister for transport and communications. KANU's statement on the freedom struggle in South Africa:

On the occasion of the United Nation's solidarity with the freedom struggle in South Africa in October 1989, KANU noted with deep interest the announcement by the racist regime in South Africa that eight long-serving political prisoners in that country would be set free. The prisoners were indeed set free. The whole world expressed satisfaction with the steps that were being taken by the South African regime to move towards resolving the problem of apartheid and establishing a non-racial democracy for the good of all the people of that country.

On that occasion, KANU urged that the best way to demonstrate sincerity on these measures would be for the South Africa regime to declare immediate and unconditional release of political prisoners and detainees including Mr. Nelson Mandela, the leader of the African National Congress.

KANU has been pleased to note South Africa's President F.W. de Klerk's statement to that country's Parliament on Friday 2nd February 1990. KANU is disappointed that the South Africa regime is reluctant to end the uncalled-for emergency and give full rein to the process of true democratisation for the South Africans.

It is KANU's declared objective under our constitution to work with all nationalist African socialist movements in Africa, with a view to eradicating imperialism, colonialism, racialism and all other forms of oppression in Africa. KANU is committed to support all causes aimed at the total liberation of Africa and the emancipation of all peoples throughout the world. On the basis of these aims and objectives, KANU is watching the evolving situation in South Africa with caution, and with a determined resolve to continue supporting the valiant struggle against the apartheid regime in South Africa until all the political detainees in that country are freed and until the obnoxious apartheid is abolished and democracy based on the principles of majority rule is achieved.

KANU trusts that the South Africa regime under F.W. de Klerk will be sincere in its promise, and will back up its promise by concrete action in the right direction.

Moi Speaks of Improved Ties With United States

EA0502091090 Nairobi Domestic Service in Swahili
1440 GMT 4 Feb 90

[Speech by President Daniel arap Moi at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport in Nairobi—live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Please be seated. Ladies and gentlemen, I do not have much to say except that we are happy to arrive back home after being out of the country for one week. [applause] As the vice president said, we should thank God for protecting us on our trip. I am also pleased to find you in a state of happiness, together with the children. Our visit to Britain and the United States was fine. This visit was not official. It was a visit for religious meetings and other things, particularly to meet leaders of Congress, of the House of Representatives and leaders of the U.S. Government, as well as U.S. leaders from various states who attended the religious meetings. We also met other visitors from Russia, Germany, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, everywhere. I can say that this visit was very successful because [applause] a lot of talk was being spread by our own people, which was giving rise to concern about what was happening in Kenya, while we in Kenya have nothing to worry us. Therefore, I managed to meet all those religious and government leaders, and I am satisfied that our side has received a proper hearing and our relationship with the U.S. Government has now improved. [applause]

As you know, I do not like truth to be mixed with lies. If I find something that is not true I oppose it, even if it is from my friend. [applause] Therefore, I can now say we are beginning to become good friends with the Americans. [applause] And because I went at the right time, when a new administration under President Bush has taken office, and also with his new ambassador here, this will be the beginning of a better relationship, with much greater mutual understanding.

On the whole, however the view I expressed there is that Kenyans wish to lead themselves and run their own affairs. I thanked the friends who have been helping Kenya, including the leaders of the IMF, the World Bank, and others. Therefore, brothers, sisters, and children, the point I wish to make is that the youths who have been singing here sang about love for one's country. Let us be genuine patriots, and not people who merely pay lip service to patriotism. If we love these children it is pointless to hate the country and destroy it. What sort of country will these children live in? It is the duty of everyone—there is no country without problems. We thank God for being where we are today, in many respects. I am personally satisfied that we have worked hard.

What has been bothering me are the debts of companies which were made to collapse many years ago. I am paying unnecessary debts. The people who caused the collapse are the same people who are giving me trouble in the government. [applause] You know, some people take me for granted sometimes because I am a peaceful

man. [last sentence spoken in English] I have no need to quarrel with anyone. But all this... [changes thought] if only people were patriots, who did whatever they were doing with the purpose of building their country. [passage omitted]

All these bad things we hear about in this country are spread by those who have made it. Those experiencing hardship and who do not even know where their next meal will come from are not the type of people who incite and bring about chaos. It is the rich ones who board planes and spread rumors to ruin the country. [applause] [passage omitted]

I am pleased that investors are coming in large numbers. In the United States I asked Americans to invest in Kenya in all sectors. [applause] You, citizens, should also work hard. I want every citizen to resolve to bring in a certain amount of foreign exchange this year, because that will assist us. The foreign exchange we earned last year was 19 billion shillings—18.5 billion shillings by selling coffee, vegetables, tea, and other things which go to various areas. But we need 36 billion shillings. [applause] Therefore we have a deficit of 17 billion shillings. We want all citizens, whether European, Asian, or African, to resolve to increase our revenue to 26 billion or more, so we shall not appeal to anyone. We shall then be able to say we are self-sufficient. [passage omitted]

Foreign Minister Thanks U.S. for Debt Relief

EA0502214790 Nairobi KNA in English 1245 GMT
4 Feb 90

[Text] Washington, 4 Feb—The minister for foreign affairs and international co-operation, Dr. Robert J. Ouko, has expressed gratitude to the U.S. Government for writing off debts owed to it by Kenya totalling (?115) million dollars.

The minister said Kenya had earned respect from donors for utilising loans for projects aimed at boosting the country's economy and thus improving the quality of life of her citizens. He was addressing a press conference in Washington when he accompanied His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi during his official visit to the U.S.

Dr. Ouko refuted allegations that there were human rights abuses in Kenya. He said a few criminal acts committed by a few individuals had been effectively handled by the country's courts of law.

Transition to independence. [as received] Asked about poaching in Kenya the government had taken tough measures aimed at eradicating poaching in her national parks. He said some of the measures taken include construction of game-proof fences around wildlife parks which would keep wildlife in and poachers out. He said another measure is the translocation of endangered species such as the rhino to sanctuaries. He thanked the U.S. Government and private organisations interested in the

conservation of wildlife for assisting Kenya with equipment and expertise to help protect our wildlife.

On population growth, Dr Ouko said Kenya has succeeded in bringing down the population growth rate, which was once one of the highest in the world, from 4.1 percent to 3.7 percent, and said there was a downward trend. He said the government's aim was to make the population growth rate commensurate to the country's economic growth rate.

Talking on Kenya's economy, Dr Ouko said that in the past four years the economy has expanded by 5.2 percent and that last year alone it rose by 5.1 percent. He called on increased trade between Kenya and the U.S., noting that for now, the trade balance was in favour of the U.S. Dr Ouko also appealed for more American investment in Kenya. He said that Kenya enjoys a stable political and economic environment which were conducive for foreign investment. He said the government was working hard to make the country an attractive site for foreign investors and has taken a number of measures recently to encourage and facilitate investment in Kenya.

Dr Ouko refuted claims that Kenya's development strategies were ruining the masai way of life and depriving them of their livelihood. He said the government has spent enormous amount of money to bring water to the Masai, which is essential for both humans and livestock survival. Schools and hospitals which before independence were almost non-existent in Masailand have been made available like all other Kenyans, added the minister.

The well-attended press conference attracted a cross section of the American media. Kenyan officials accompanying President Moi who attended the press conference included: a minister of state in the president's office Mr Hussein Maalim Mohammed, an assistant minister for foreign affairs and international cooperation Mr Joseph Muliro, the permanent secretary in the same ministry Mr Bethwel Kiplagat, the deputy speaker of the National Assembly Mr Kalonzo Musyoka, Nairobi and Rift Valley PC [Provincial Commissioner] Mr Fred Waiganjo and Mr Yusuf Haji, Kenya's permanent representative to the United Nations Mr Michael Okeyo and Kenya's ambassador to the U.S., Mr Denis Afande.

Riot Police Break Up Religious Sect Meeting

*EA0402175390 London BBC World Service in English
1709 GMT 4 Feb 90*

[From the "African News" program]

[Text] Riot police in Kenya broke up a meeting of the religious sect, the Tent of the Living God, on Saturday [3 February], after the authorities banned the sect, calling it a threat to peace and order. About 200 followers of the Tent of the Living God, which draws its support from majority Kikuyu tribe, had gathered for a prayer meeting in a suburb of the capital, Nairobi. Riot police moved in when an order to disperse was ignored. Scuffles broke out and a number of people were briefly detained. The Tent of the Living God preaches against Christianity, denouncing Jesus Christ as a (?con) man and urging a return to traditional African religions.

Mandela Refuses Release Under Emergency Denied

*MB0702063790 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0500 GMT 7 Feb 90*

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] has rejected reports that Nelson Mandela would not agree to be freed before the state of emergency has been lifted.

ANC international mission chief, Thabo Mbeki, has said in Stockholm, Winnie Mandela must have misunderstood her husband when she said his release was dependent on the lifting of the emergency. And yesterday World Alliance of Reformed Churches' leader, Dr. Allan Boesak, had a 3 and 1/2 hour meeting with Mandela. He said afterwards, Mandela would not hold on to the tables and chairs if Pretoria wanted to release him with the emergency regulation still in place.

Mandela would make his dissatisfaction with the emergency very obvious once out, said Boesak.

ANC To Decide Mandela Role After Release

*MB0702072990 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 0500 GMT 7 Feb 90*

[Text] The minister of constitutional development and of national education, Dr. Gerrit Viljoen, says the political role Mr. Mandela will play after his release will be up to him and the ANC [African National Congress] but he will probably play an important part in the creation of a new South Africa.

Dr. Viljoen said in an interview in Cape Town that there seemed to be ambiguity within ANC ranks on the issue. He said that in spite of the status afforded Mr. Mandela over the years, there had been a marked decline in focus on him in recent ANC statements.

Dr. Viljoen said that in his meetings with Mr. Mandela, it had become quite clear that he was a leader of stature and it was anticipated that he would play a considerable role.

Dr. Viljoen went on to say that the ANC had been caught unaware by the state president's far-reaching speech and reactions from its leadership differed in detail and in spirit. He said the initiative was firmly in the hands of the government which was waiting patiently for a considered reaction from the ANC.

Boesak Comments on Mandela Release, Urges Haste

*MB0602165390 Johannesburg SABA in English
1521 GMT 6 Feb 90*

[Text] Paarl Feb 6 SABA—It would not be in the interests of the government to tarry too long on the release of Nelson Mandela, the Rev Allan Boesak said at Victor Verster Prison at Paarl on Tuesday [6 February].

Rev Boesak, who had spent 3-1/2 hours in discussions with Mr Mandela, stressed Mr Mandela's release was not in his own hands.

"Mr Mandela wants the South African Government to fulfill two main conditions—the lifting of the state of emergency and the release of all political prisoners," he said.

He went on to say he had no idea when Mr Mandela would be released but that there was constant discussion between members of the government and Mr Mandela.

Rev Boesak said Mr Mandela had called President F.W. de Klerk's speech "courageous, bold and hopeful," but he felt that the climate had yet to be created for full implementation of the initial speech.

He called Mr Mandela "a great strategist with the clear qualities one would expect from such a leader" and said Tuesday's meeting had been "one of the great experiences of his life".

Mr Mandela had seen government spokesmen since last Friday and although Mr Mandela was still a prisoner Rev Boesak said "He would not hold onto the chairs and tables" regarding his release.

Rev Boesak that Mr Mandela's mood was congenial, composed and thoughtful. He had the impression Mr Mandela was in touch with the ANC [African National Congress].

When questioned regarding any disbanding or reorganization of the UDF [United Democratic Front] and ANC, Rev Boesak said Mr Mandela felt this question would have to be discussed with the parties concerned.

Meets With Mandela in Prison

*MB0702000790 Johannesburg SABA in English
1938 GMT 6 Feb 90*

[Text] Paarl Feb 6 SABA—If conditions concerning the amnesty of all security prisoners and the complete lifting of the state of emergency are not lifted [as received] by the time Nelson Mandela is freed, the ANC [African National Congress] leader will accept his release under duress, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports.

Speaking to the media after his three-hour meeting with Mandela at the Victor Verster Prison in Paarl, Dr Boesak said Mandela did not regard the announcements contained in the opening speech to Parliament by the state president, Mr F.W. de Klerk, as sufficient to create a climate for negotiation.

He said Mandela had not relented about the lifting of the state of emergency and the release of all security prisoners as conditions to coincide with his freedom—however the prisoner had made it clear his release was not in his hands but in those of the government.

He would be happier if his conditions for release were met. If he was released before his conditions were met he would feel compelled to make a statement on this when he was released.

Mandela said there was a danger that the impact of Mr de Klerk's speech could be buried if fast action was not taken to remove the rest of the stumbling blocks in the way of negotiation.

Dr Boesak confirmed that Mandela had been in touch with the government since Parliament opened.

Minister Viljoen Discusses De Klerk Measures

*MB0602153590 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1233 GMT 6 Feb 90*

[Text] Cape Town Feb 6 SAPA—It was accepted that the Population Registration Act would have to lapse with the present tricameral constitution once a new constitution had been negotiated for South Africa, the minister of constitutional development and of national education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said Tuesday [6 February].

Addressing a briefing session for foreign and local journalists, he said it also had to be accepted that the state president, Mr F.W. de Klerk, had taken "a tremendous risk" in unbanning an organisation like the ANC [African National Congress] while not all elements within the organisation had renounced violence.

But there had been a shift within the organisation to negotiation.

On the release of Mr Nelson Mandela, Mr Viljoen said he did not want to elaborate, but it had to be noted that the state president had said the matter was urgent.

The government had emphasised all along that it wanted the negotiation process to be as comprehensive and inclusive as possible.

"We are awaiting some clearer indication from the other side ... we would like to hear from them what further problems they may have."

A situation existed in which conflicting parties had had no contact over a "considerable period of time", and "therefore one will have to accept that a period of getting to know each other will take some time," Dr Viljoen said.

The personal inter-action in the negotiation process had been acknowledged as important by the parties involved in the Angolan and Namibian negotiations.

Deadlines in politics were difficult.

"A politician who works to a timetable in this game should have his head read. We will have to act in such a way that this will have been the last election in which blacks will not have taken part fully", or that the necessary steps for their participation were at least underway.

The government was awaiting some clearer indication and initiatives from the ANC and related organisations as to their reaction to President de Klerk's speech.

Reactions so far had been "rather dubious."

SADF Withdraws 'Systematically' From Townships

*MB0702090190 Johannesburg Television Service
in Afrikaans 0500 GMT 7 Feb 90*

[Text] The South African Defense Force [SADF] confirmed this morning that its forces are being systematically withdrawn from black residential areas, but added that there is nothing new in the Defense Force maintaining a reduced presence in some of these areas. The move has been in effect since last year, and depends upon the degree of support required by the police.

The exceptions are some areas of Natal where for obvious reasons support for the police is maintained.

Defense Minister Assesses 'New Challenges'

*MB0602165890 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1509 GMT 6 Feb 90*

[Text] Parliament Feb 6 SAPA—The road to negotiation could be filled with potholes and moments of conflict which could lead to an increase in unrest, the minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said on Tuesday [6 February].

Speaking in the debate on the state president's opening of Parliament address, he said political reconstruction had to be done from a position of strength and security. The government placed great emphasis on the need to maintain a basis of stability along with the political, social and economic considerations.

"Unfortunately there are people in leftist radical circles who see the government's initiatives at normalising the political situation as a free pass to the taking of power and the overthrowing order."

He said recently it had been suggested in "leftist circles" that the so-called securocrats had had their wings trimmed and had been put in their place. Nothing could be further from the truth.

He said the SADF [South African Defense Force] was willing to accept the new challenges facing the country and was keen to play a role in making the best of these opportunities.

"The new dispensation (as announced by President F.W. de Klerk) was not strange to the SADC because good human relations has always been part of its doctrine and training."

He said accusations were being made against the SADF, especially now that the emphasis had moved away from security.

It was necessary to sound two warnings on this issue.

"Firstly, activities and actions that may have been necessary at a time of conflict and high tension should not be judged against the norms and standards which applied in more peaceful times."

Each action should be judged in the time that it occurred.

Secondly, stability was necessary for the reform process.

"Even in these challenging times, we must be aware that there could be heightened unrest and disturbances."

Referring to the unbanning of the ANC [African National Congress], he said the organisation had admitted that it could no longer win the military struggle.

"Its world has grown smaller, its support has shrunk and its vision has become vague. Its bombs and limpet mines are no longer in step with what is happening in reality. [no closing quotation mark as received]"

He said he trusted that the ANC would now stop making new demands and making threats of further violence. Its leaders should now decide how far they were going to take the so-called armed struggle.

ANC Commentary Views De Klerk Actions

EA0602172090 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom
in English to South Africa 1900 GMT 5 Feb 90

[Text] Tonight, listeners, in our English and Zulu languages commentary we say: De Klerk must still do more—the people's demand. [revolutionary song]

Compatriots, now that the fanfare following De Klerk's speech [words indistinct] it is time the question is asked as to whether what De Klerk announced on Friday is indeed to create the climate conducive to negotiations or not. It is important that this question should be asked because (?what) De Klerk said was supposed to address this universal demand that the apartheid regime takes concrete steps to remove obstacles towards a possible political solution and in this way create the climate conducive to talking.

In his speech last Friday, De Klerk among other things declared and we quote: (?The season of) violence is over. And we continue to quote: The time for negotiations has arrived. In this, compatriots, we hold a different opinion and this opinion is (?backed) by reports of apartheid police who are busy attacking peaceful demonstrators just hours after De Klerk's [word indistinct]. If the time for negotiations from the point of view of the regime has been reached, we would have expected a different reaction from the police force. Certainly not the [words indistinct] of attempting to prevent by force our people, who are expressing their political sentiments and supporting their organization.

Yes compatriots, it is not just that the police are continuing to attack peaceful demonstrators, what is [words indistinct] they are enforcing the state of emergency regulations, emergency regulations that are preventing free political activities still on the statute books, and which were not lifted, as the majority of the people demanded, by De Klerk on Friday. In the past, compatriots, we have labored hard [words indistinct] in which genuine representatives of the people can sit down and talk to the representatives of the white minority regime. These emergency regulations [word indistinct] be lifted to make a situation of free political activities a reality.

From whatever point of view it should be clear, that the people have to have the right to express themselves without let or hindrance, to articulate their aspirations on what a new South Africa should be, and even to give them mandate to (?withhold) the talking on their behalf if the solution to the conflict is to be (?joined) and supported by the majority of the people in our country.

Anything, compatriots, which (?hinders) [words indistinct] activity constitutes a hindrance to the climate [words indistinct] negotiations, and before such a step [words indistinct] totally lifting of the state of emergency [word indistinct] no one can talk about the time for negotiations having arrived. Yet the failure to lift the state of emergency is just not the only failure by the De Klerk regime to create the [words indistinct] conducive to the political settlement of the conflict in our country.

The announcement on the release of Comrade Nelson Mandela, though important as it is, made it plain that this prominent leader of the struggle of the people of South Africa for a democratic South Africa is still yet to continue languishing in jail even further to (?cause) De Klerk passage of time. We see no reason as to why our leader should spend an extra day in prison. We are demanding, as we have been demanding, his immediate and unconditional release. If the question of his safety should arise this is the issue that can be settled by his organization, the ANC [African National Congress], the Mass Democratic Movement, and his community, and this certainly can never be advanced as a reason of keeping him longer in prison. We hold the opinion that obstacles which are still there preventing the release of our leader, Comrade Nelson Mandela, are there because the De Klerk regime doesn't want to remove them. These are the same obstacles which the overwhelming majority see as being in the way of a political settlement of the conflict, like the lifting of the state of emergency and the release of all political prisoners.

In this issue, compatriots, of the release of political prisoners, the response of the De Klerk regime can only be described as partial. We have never [word indistinct] political prisoners. All those who are in prison whether [words indistinct] have been imprisoned for their principled rejection of the apartheid policies, and these are political prisoners who must be released if a situation conducive to negotiations should be created by the De Klerk regime.

We hold a different opinion to De Klerk when he says time for negotiations has come, because apartheid troops still remain in the black townships with no other command and mandate but to uphold the apartheid system, and to unleash terror on anyone who dares to challenge the right of the white minority to rule our country. These troops are still hanging like a sword on free political activity. They still have to be withdrawn, confined, and monitored in their bases. These are the concrete steps which the De Klerk regime has failed to implement before anyone (can take that) the situation is conducive to the political settlement of the conflict in our country. A failure to take these steps subtracts, doesn't add, to the creation of this climate.

Compatriots, against the background of the failure of the regime to meet in full the demands which can take our country to a political settlement and as to [words indistinct] in the Harare Declaration by the democratic forces of our country and backed by the international community, a reason for us to intensify our struggle must be plain to all [words indistinct] in a period of five years. We already know as we have been told by the De Klerk regime that even after those five years our people will not know [words indistinct] in accordance with their racial and ethnic [words indistinct].

[Words indistinct] democracy as defined by the universal franchise of one person, one vote. It is therefore, patriots, clear that if De Klerk is left on his own, he aims to [word indistinct] a implement [words indistinct]. It is clear that to abandon the struggle now we would be voluntarily agreeing that we should be oppressed for a further five years on the blind belief that those who hold us in bondage will over the time make their oppressive system less [words indistinct]. If De Klerk is to move without delaying in implementing the demands we have advanced, pressures and all pressures must continue. We ourselves know full well that whatever announcement was made, he made them because he could no longer resist our mass action. Whatever De Klerk announced on Friday certainly does not present a change of heart on the part of the racist regime. It only signifies that we are becoming more and more powerful and able to force the regime to meet our demands.

In this forward movement, therefore, we [word indistinct] to the intensification of the struggle. This is certainly not the time for us to disarm ourselves and demobilize our forces. The strategic goal is the restoration of the democratic political power into the hands of the people in a unitary and non-racial democratic South Africa. Clearly, we are still to advance to this goal. Forward the people's action for a democratic South Africa!

ANC Official Urges Support for Sanctions

EA0602182190 Nairobi KNA in English 1440 GMT
6 Feb 90

[Excerpts] Kampala, 6 Feb. (PANA)—The announcement of partial relaxation on some of the repressive

positions of apartheid, by racist President F.W. de Klerk, has been described as "small tottering steps in the correct direction."

In a statement released to the press in Kampala on Monday the ANC [African National Congress] representative in Uganda, Miss Mtitso Thenjiwe, said no one in his right mind would think Pretoria on their own, without persistent prodding and pushing, would voluntarily ever take these tentative steps towards change. Thanks to the very consistent pressure internally and internationally, De Klerk and his racist lot have had to grudgingly make some concessions. [passage omitted]

"While we welcome all this as going some way in the process of creating a favourable atmosphere for discussion amongst South Africans about the future of our country," the statement said, "we are however astounded by the racist regime's intransigence and their insistence on half measures for a situation that demands nothing less than full measures. We note with disgust that De Klerk has only fiddled with the basic demands in the Harare Declaration."

"For instance, there is a loud silence on the repressive laws like the Internal Security Act, detention without trial is still to continue. The state of emergency is only eased but not scrapped in its entirety. The return of exiles is not clearly stipulated."

Thenjiwe said the heroic combatants of Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation], the armed wing of the ANC, currently languishing in jails for their political-military actions against apartheid, will continue to do so because De Klerk prefers to call them terrorists rather than political prisoners. She said all these deliberate omissions subtract rather than add to the process of the creation of a favorable climate for consultations.

If the racist regime is committed to genuine negotiations as it claims to be, she said, it must release all political prisoners and detainees unconditionally, including Nelson Mandela. It must lift the state of emergency in its entirety, and allow the unconditional return of exiles. It must scrap repressive laws like the Internal Security Act, and remove all troops from the townships.

The representative said the ANC remains committed to doing everything in its power to end apartheid as soon as possible, adding that with the armed wing, they will escalate its multipronged offensive against apartheid until it's thrown "in the dustbin of history." She said the ANC expects no country, organisation, or individual committed to ending white minority rule to lessen the isolation of the apartheid regime. "Sanctions must be continued. The enemy has been painted into a corner, he must not be given a chance to escape," she concluded.

Commentary Discusses Effects of Sanctions

MB0602194190 Johannesburg International Service
in English 1550 GMT 6 Feb 90

[Station commentary: "Sanctions Against South Africa"]

[Text] Governments around the world have been reassessing their position on sanctions in the wake of the dramatic reform announcements made by the state president of South Africa, Mr F.W. de Klerk, last Friday [2 February].

The British Government has lifted minor measures and is considering further positive moves. In the United States the Bush administration has welcomed the speech by President de Klerk, but on the sanctions issue it is hamstrung by the intransigent attitude of Democratic congressmen.

In Brussels, foreign ministers of the European Community have given a cautious welcome to Mr de Klerk's speech on Friday and have indicated that they would discuss the possible easing of sanctions at a meeting in Dublin in two weeks' time.

The primary objective of sanctions has aimed to force change in South Africa by bringing the South African Government to its knees. This primary objective has failed. South Africa has survived sanctions. Moreover, many industries have actually boosted exports despite sanctions.

This is graphically illustrated in the annual awards for exports achievement. The winning company almost doubled its export sales in the past three years. One of the section winners of an export achievement award increased export sales for 10 years in a row, and last year its exports grew by 111 percent, while another award winner recorded growth in export earnings of 66 percent every year for the past two years. This sort of achievement was repeated by many other South African companies.

At the same time, there has been the negative effect of sanctions. These have been felt mainly by black South Africans, the very people sanctions are supposed to be helping. Many black workers have been put out of their jobs because of sanctions. This means that they have not had the money to provide food, clothing, and shelter for their children.

The lifting of sanctions will make a positive contribution to the march forward by South Africans, with orderly change and reform to a better future.

Commentary Notes Lack of ANC Coherence

MB0702054390 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 0500 GMT 7 Feb 90

[Station commentary]

[Text] It is perhaps not surprising that the ANC [African National Congress] is having trouble coming up with a

coherent response to President de Klerk's initiatives in normalizing political activity, including his unbanning of that organization.

The state president's actions provided the climax to a series of events that have shattered the comfortable assumptions on which the ANC has traditionally operated. In the last few months, every major premise on which its policies and strategies were constructed has been overthrown. Nevertheless, the organization will have to do better than it has so far in responding to the changes.

Even its friends are showing signs of impatience at its apparent reluctance to acknowledge that it is now free to take part in normal political activity in South Africa and to act accordingly.

President de Klerk's announcement to Parliament provided the most dramatic of the shocks that have hit the ANC, but it was by no means the first. The ANC's world began crumbling at least a year ago, when it first felt the effects of glasnost in Soviet foreign policy. After years of unstinting support, both moral and material, for its goal of revolutionary takeover of power in South Africa, the Soviet Union began to distance itself. It no longer agreed that goal was attainable or even desirable; instead, it favored a negotiated solution.

Only recently have ANC statements shown any evidence of coming to terms with the change: There has been no evidence at all of its acknowledging the even more far reaching collapse of the socioeconomic philosophy on which it has based its entire political program. Whatever credibility its Marxist socialism might once have had has been destroyed by its stunning rejection by the countries of Eastern Europe once they had the freedom to choose. No doubt the ANC would devise some sort of plausible counterargument before venturing into the arena of political debate in South Africa.

That it would eventually have to take the plunge was foreshadowed not only by the change in Soviet policy but by changes in southern Africa. Governments have been coming to terms with economic and strategic realities, and the ANC has had to move northwards after losing its operational bases in Angola and having to reduce its presence in Zambia. The result has been to weaken even further its ability to conduct anything resembling a revolutionary struggle.

Now, President de Klerk has removed even its declared reason for doing so. If there was ever any truth in the ANC's contention that there was no alternative other than revolutionary violence in striving for political change, it is no longer the case. The ANC is as free as any other political party or organization to campaign peacefully for support for its views, and to do so in a situation in which it is the avowed aim to devise through negotiation a system in which all South Africans have full and equal political rights.

History has overtaken the ANC. However indecisive it may be now, the only option that really is open to it is to take part as a free agent in the normal political activity of the country.

Buthlezi Comments on Inkatha-ANC Relations

*MB0702063290 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1918 GMT 6 Feb 90*

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by chief minister's office, Ulundi]

[Text] I have received numerous requests from the press (national and international) to respond to various statements said to have been made by officials of the African National Congress [ANC] with regard to future ANC contact with myself and Inkatha.

My only source of information is the press reports relayed to me and my comments are based on the assumption that the ANC officials concerned have been reported correctly.

ANC foreign affairs secretary, Mr Thabo Mbeki, is reported to have said in Stockholm: "Although ANC leaders believe Chief Buthlezi is in the same trenches as the government, we have not washed our hands of him..." (THE STAR, February 6).

Other reports say the South African ANC delegation which has been visiting Stockholm intended to "meet Inkatha leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi as a matter of urgency..."

Mr Govan Mbeki that "although Dr Buthelezi was in the same trenches as the government" the ANC had not "washed our hands" of him.

Mr Govan Mbeki added: "When one of the sheep is lost, the shepherd goes after it".

Mr Thabo Mbeki is on record, over many years, as stating (for instance) that I am "dangerous" because I worked "so closely" with Chief Albert Lutuli, former ANC president, who was awarded the Nobel peace prize.

Why does that make me "dangerous"? He has recently made further (public) defamatory statements—at a time when Inkatha representatives were engaged in deeply sensitive discussion with ANC/UDF [United Democratic Front]/COSATU [Congress of South Africa Trade Unions] representatives regarding the appalling Natal/KwaZulu violence which deeply disturbs us all. Even today my representatives were involved in talks with the UDF/COSATU regarding the violence and the talk emanating from the ANC pours cold water on them. This shocks me.

It is obvious that Inkatha would quite naturally find overtures of the kind reported—tinged as they are with such barbed and vile accusations—problematic. They will have to be brought before the central committee of the organisation for discussion and full consultation. As

an elected leader I must report to myself it is clear that on the issues of violence (the continuence of the so-called "armed struggle") and sanctions we are still deeply divided.

I have said time and time again that there is a need for a multi-strategy approach to burying all the evils of apartheid and building a new South Africa. Only last Friday [2 February], after state president Mr F.W. de Klerk's address, I made a heartfelt plea to all black leaders to come together in this "fullness of South African historic time to be South Africans together in this, to unite in a purpose of establishing a race-free democracy..."

When analysed, the basic aims and objectives of all of us in the anti-apartheid movement (as stated by all) is the complete eradication of apartheid and the birth of a new non-racial and democratic South Africa.

I am deeply disturbed that comments said to have been made by representatives of the ANC will further exacerbate tensions in Natal/KwaZulu. I will not be a party to rhetoric which may cause the loss of lives. I request the ANC to choose their words carefully.

I have been asked whether Inkatha will "join the ANC". I ask whether, in all truly democratic countries, if citizens do not have a right to mobilise and seek mandates from those who wish to support them and that these mandates cannot be reflected eventually and continuously in free and fair elections. [sentence as received]

Transkei's Holomisa Unbans ANC, SACP, PAC

*MB0702092490 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0900 GMT 7 Feb 90*

[Text] Transkei has unbanned the ANC [African National Congress], the SACP [South African Communist Party], and the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress]. Leader of the ruling Military Council, General Bantu Holomisa made the announcement during a meeting held to inaugurate a committee which will be investigating a referendum on reincorporation.

Holomisa has also announced that five political prisoners sentenced on charges like sabotage and damage to property will be released from jail immediately.

Cape Youth Congress To Affiliate With ANC

*MB0702051790 Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English
5 Feb 90 p 7*

[Text] Johannesburg—The Cape Youth Congress announced at the weekend that it would affiliate itself to the ANC [African National Congress] Youth League. It is believed to be the first organisation to affiliate itself to one of the previously banned movements.

Intensive debates have begun in most anti-apartheid, or pro-liberation, organisations about affiliating themselves

to the recently unbanned organisations of the ANC, SACP [South African Communist Party] and PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress].

New Afrikaner Group 'at War' With ANC

MB0702071290 Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English
6 Feb 90 p 3

[Text] The New Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (Nuwe AWB), [New Afrikaner Resistance Movement] an extreme Right-wing group which recently broke away from the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) yesterday declared "open war" on the government and the African National Congress (ANC).

Mr. Eddie von Maltitz, leader of the New AWB, said in a statement that his organisation totally rejected "the cowardly betrayal of its people" by the State President, Mr F.W. de Klerk.

"Mr. de Klerk wants to deliver our people to the ANC murderers who have brutally murdered our old people, maimed innocent bystanders and tried to kill our soldiers. Now the fight becomes open war, and the best man must win," said Mr. Von Maltitz. He accused Mr. de Klerk of being dictated to by Nelson Mandela, and of handing over the country to the "dirty Communists and their surrogate ANC forces".

"Nelson Mandela is now dictating to you, Mr. de Klerk. He is already in charge of our affairs."

Mr. Von Maltitz said his organisation was therefore mobilising "all its men, women and children", to fight Mandela and the Communist threat. "We have always fought against Communism and shall continue to fight against them despite their being unbanned. If need be, we will fight their dirty terrorism with terrorism."

He warned Mr. Joe Slovo, leader of the South African Communist Party and "KGB agent" to "keep his feet off Boer ground".

Mr. Von Maltitz also warned Mr Jay Naidoo, general secretary of the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU), that South Africa was not India, "Where five million slaves were perishing" and said Mr Naidoo should "Cease his vendetta against our Boers immediately."

He accused the State President of being "a pawn of the international money power that was rushing for world domination".

He said he was surprised Mr. De Klerk did not realise that the revolution in South Africa was not about apartheid, but rather "the enormous mineral wealth and love of our country".

"We of the New AWB are going to muster all our forces to bring about the fall of the abdicating government. We shall never surrender our Boer republics," declared Mr. Maltitz.

THE STAR Publishes 'Code of Ethics'

MB0702045890 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
6 Feb 90 p 15

["Code of Ethics"]

[Text]

RESPONSIBILITY

1/0 THE STAR has a responsibility to be

1/1 accurate

1/2 fair

1/3 frank

1/4 and honest

2/0 It must give all sides of an issue, with

2/1 balanced presentation

2/2 lack of bias

2/3 and no distortion

2/4 through undue emphasis

2/5 or omission.

3/0 Should any law prevent any of the above, or make impossible the fulfillment of any of the responsibilities listed below, this should be stated publicly in every specific instance.

4/0 THE STAR has a responsibility to be independent of both government and commerce.

4/1 And to pay its own way.

5/0 It has a responsibility to open up any secrecy that is unnecessary, and to expose.

5/1 wrongdoing

5/2 or misuse of power.

6/0 It has a responsibility in overall terms to be constructive, but not misleadingly optimistic or bland.

7/0 THE STAR has a responsibility to encourage racial co-operation and to pursue a balanced policy calculated to enhance the welfare and progress of all sections of the population.

7/1 It also has a responsibility to all people in this country to reflect the problems, needs and frustrations of those who have no real political rights and no real political voice.

8/0 It must not pander to personal or sectional interests, but must be concerned solely with the public interest.

9/0 The public's right to know about matters of importance is paramount. THE STAR must, therefore, fight vigorously:

9/2 all attempts to prevent public access to news.

9/3 all efforts further to curtail freedom of speech.

10/0 THE STAR respects the individual's right to privacy. It will uphold this principle in all circumstances except those in conflict with the public interest.

ACCURACY

11/0 News sources must be disclosed, unless there is a clear reason not to.

12/0 Facts must be checked.

13/0 THE STAR must admit all substantive errors
13/1 and correct them promptly and with suitable prominence.

INTEGRITY

14/0 THE STAR should strive for impartial treatment of issues.

14/1 and balanced handling of controversial subjects.

15/0 Every effort must be made to reflect all sides of a controversial issue, if not simultaneously then in late editions of the paper.

16/0 THE STAR should provide a forum for exchange comment and

16/1 include comment that opposes its editorial position.

16/2 Comment must be clearly labelled and distinguished from news.

17/0 THE STAR reports news without regard to its own interests or viewpoint

17/1 and without favour to its advertisers.

17/2 It reports matters regarding itself or its personnel with the same vigour and candour as it does other institutions or individuals.

HONESTY

18/0 THE STAR and its staff must be free of obligations

18/1 to news sources

18/2 and special interests.

18/3 Even the appearance of obligation or conflict of interest must be avoided.

19/0 Neither the newspaper nor its staff may accept any gift or service of value.

19/1 Any unsolicited present of value must be returned to the donor. This rule may be quoted to the donor to avoid any suggestion of impoliteness.

19/2 No individual may accept free or reduced-rate travel. Any such offers may be made solely to the newspaper.

19/3 No individual may accept loans of cars, accessories, etc, except under the very strictest of conditions involving test drives.

19/4 All staff must decline special favours and special treatment which could be construed as obligating them to a news source or aimed at influencing their treatment of news.

19/5 Staff must distance themselves from "junketing" or excessive entertainment by seekers of publicity.

20/0 Where conflict of interest, or appearance of conflict of interest, is likely, staff should avoid active involvement in such public affairs.

20/1 Outside part-time employment or other personal interest or activity by staff which could be construed as a possible conflict must be declared in writing to the Editor.

Editor Comments on Code

MB0702050590 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
6 Feb 90 p 15

[By Editor-in-Chief Harvey Tyson]

[Excerpts] THE STAR is returning to its own Code of Standards and Ethics.

We have also dropped the censorship panel which appeared daily for almost three years on Page 1 in all editions of this newspaper.

We intend taking the "De Klerk Declaration" in the spirit it was delivered, and will now operate as if we are part of the world's free press.

It is true that a number of emergency regulations and several parliamentary laws restricting freedom of information still exist. But sweeping changes announced by President de Klerk, especially the unbanning of major political organisations, means that the South African press—though by no means free—appears at this moment to be "more free" to report events than are the media in at least half the countries of the world.

We shall test that presumption in the coming months.

Meanwhile, it is possible to re-institute this newspaper's own Codes of standards and Ethics, first published in the early 1980s but suspended on December 12 1986 after official censorship was proclaimed in the Government Gazette. [passage omitted]

While we are taking the State President at his word in the spirit he delivered his message, the fact remains that there are still many bad laws on the statute books affecting freedom of expression and freedom of information.

The country is still in a state of emergency, the media regulations have merely been amended, and photographs of "unrest" are still banned, unless permission of a senior police officer is granted.

This would be intolerable if the political climate had not changed. Instead, experience has shown that several rules are not being enforced and several have become almost unworkable. We shall continue to challenge these and to test the rest.

Meanwhile we shall, as a responsible newspaper representing the entire community, try to operate as though we are in a relatively free society.

Pressures change. Security laws, press councils and press laws change. But the ethics of a good newspaper do not.

Despite curbs on press freedom, THE STAR is still a good newspaper.

Its balance and its fairness and its philosophy do not allow it to be the world's most famous campaigner for any ideological cause, but its standards are such that THE STAR has been described by many top international newspapermen, both liberal and conservative, as "the best newspaper in Africa"—even "one of the best in the world".

Yet this and other South African newspapers are under constant threat. We need to remember that, whatever happens, whatever might done to crush freedom of expression, THE STAR should never bend voluntarily to such pressure. It is necessary, therefore, to codify our standards and to hold to them. [passage omitted]

7 Feb Press Review on Current Problems, Issues
MB0702102890

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Loss of Voters in Transvaal To Cost NP 'Dearly'—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 6 February says in its page 6 editorial President F.W. de Klerk's parliamentary caucus "gave him a unanimous vote of confidence on Friday [2 February], but it did not know what reaction there might be among the party's rank and file, particularly on the platteland [countryside]." "The Conservative Party [CP], moreover, has captured most of the Transvaal platteland and to that extent the NP [National Party] may consider the platteland a write-off. If so, it is a kind of surrender to the CP that will cost the NP dearly, since the soul of the Afrikaner volk [people] resides in the platteland. Ignore it, and the NP ignores the very people who gave it most of its strength and reason for being."

THE STAR

ANC Must Resist Demanding Preconditions Met—A "temptation" the ANC [African National Congress] must have the courage to resist "in spite of its strengthened bargaining position—is to insist on its every demand being met before negotiations with the Government can begin," declares a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 7 February. Rather than hold out for all preconditions to be met before Mandela's release the ANC "should recognise that the big political imperative of the moment is the freeing of Mr. Mandela. If that can happen without further wrangle, it will be seen as the gesture of co-operation the Government is seeking and which could justify a move to intelligent bargaining by a working group from both sides to remove the remaining problems."

BUSINESS DAY

Rush To Purchase Firearms 'Predictable'—"The rush of people to buy firearms in the wake of the unbanning of the ANC and the SA [South African] Communist Party is a tragic but predictable consequence of the many years in which the 'total onslaught' was used to frighten white voters into supporting the National Party," remarks a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English. "Now that the same party—though under more enlightened leadership—is saying otherwise, some of them are not taking any chances. This is no time for the country's gun population to be expanding in the hands of nervous, trigger-happy people."

SOWETAN

De Klerk Speech Heralds Start of 'Challenge'—Sam Mabe writes in his "Sam's Notebook" column on page 7 of Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 7 February that F.W. de Klerk's 2 February parliamentary speech had "exceeded my expectations and I believe many people's too." But "as a victim of apartheid, one cannot help being cynical about some aspects of the speech." Mabe thought it "nonsensical for anybody to think that on the basis of a speech alone, cadres of the Umkhonto we Sizwe Army [Spear of the Nation, ANC military wing] could suddenly lay down their arms and pretend the situation had gone back to normal." But Mabe would "like to see us viewing De Klerk's speech as marking the beginning of an even greater challenge facing the liberation movements and all of us in this country. We should consolidate our programmes, open more debates, adopt a solution-oriented approach, refrain from pointing fingers and gear ourselves for the type of future we must determine."

CAPE TIMES

De Klerk Enhances Chances of Peace—"The more President de Klerk's speech at the opening of Parliament is digested the plainer it becomes that South Africa's chances of peace and prosperity have been hugely enhanced," says a page 6 editorial in Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 5 February. "As negotiation looms and violence fades, reviving business confidence and a receding sanctions threat will bring steady improvement in the lot of all South Africans."

WINDHOEK OBSERVER

Police Behavior 'Disturbing'—The page 12 editorial in Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English on 3 February says it is "disturbing" that "police are hesitant to interfere when mob violence erupts, or to break up these open air shebeens which have started to flourish in their hundredfold across the country." "It is in the interest of this country that a high premium be placed on our police force, its discipline and its image."

Angola

'Source:' Government Not To Attend Kinshasa Talks

*MB0702130990 Luanda Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1200 GMT 7 Feb 90*

[Text] An authorized official source told ANGOP this morning that the People's Republic of Angola will not attend the summit of the four heads of state in Kinshasa today.

According to information released by the Zairian Foreign Ministry and quoted by the international media, the presidents of Angola, Congo, Gabon, and Zaire were expected to attend the meeting to discuss the military situation in southeastern Angola.

President Dos Santos Announces Free Elections

*LD0702030390 Libson Domestic Service
in Portuguese 2305 GMT 6 Feb 90*

[From "The 24th Hour" program]

[Text] Despite the capture of Mavinga, the Angolan head of state reiterated his wish to restore the cease-fire and proposed the holding of free elections with the participation of independent candidates.

Jose Eduardo dos Santos delivered the closing address at the constituent conference of the National Union of Angolan Peasants. He gave a comprehensive list of the difficulties experienced by the rural populations as a result of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] attacks—landmines and destruction—and described them as the main victims of the terrorism practiced by the rebels.

The Angolan president described the capture of Mavinga as a veritable re-edition of the battle of Cuito Cuanavale and stressed that it is only thanks to South African and U.S. support that UNITA maintains its liberated areas.

Jose Eduardo dos Santos said that, in the context of the continuation of the peace process, no one will henceforth presume to place UNITA on an equal footing with the Government of the People's Republic of Angola.

The Angolan president further stated that all countries, namely the United States and others, now have an opportunity to cease their interference in Angola's internal affairs and practice more realistic policies. The LUSA news agency correspondent believes that this is also an allusion to Portugal.

Jose Eduardo dos Santos stressed that he will not desist from his quest for peace, but will pursue it on the basis of the Gbadolite principles. Once again, he said UNITA members who lay down their weapons will find an open door and said that Jonas Savimbi will be accorded humanitarian treatment.

The Angolan leader said that Angola will convene the commission set up to monitor the implementation of the New York peace accords, so that the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola may continue.

Without naming a date, he announced that a general population census will be held, followed by free elections on a one man-one vote basis. Without going into the details, he said that independent candidates will be eligible to leadership posts.

UNITA's Jonas Savimbi Addresses Nation 5 Feb

*MB0702082190 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance
of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern
and Central Africa 0500 GMT 7 Feb 90*

["Address to the Nation" by UNITA President Jonas Savimbi on 5 February; place not given—recorded]

[Text] To the chiefs of staff of all fronts, commanders of strategic areas, unit commanders, officers, commissars, noncommissioned officers, and UNITA [National Union for the Total Liberation of Angola] troops in general, administrative organizations, organs of the party's secretariat, our invincible Jamba base, in whose leadership we trust [words indistinct] all logistical and strategic bases, and Angolan people in general:

This is an important message to you and I want each one of you to weigh its importance. This message is going to be conveyed to you through military channels. We will also ask Vorgan [Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel] to continuously broadcast it to the entire country. We demand that you listen to this message and reflect upon its contents. Thereafter, you should take action.

Compatriots, friends, and brothers, for some of you I was the eldest comrade and the adviser who spent eight years in the (Lungue Zungo) bush. I was also the man who carried the knapsack and took part in the battles of (Cassamba), Bucaco, (Queque), (Saliedza), Leua, and, most important of all, Teixeira de Sousa. I was always on your side,

Once the struggle against colonialism ended, you saw me on your side. People like (Kufula), (Uete), Severino, the late (Kazonguela), the late (Samundila), the late Grivas, Jeremias Paulo, Antoninho, (Lituje), (Mario Xilunde), (Mario Situela), (Ngimbo), and the late (Gaio Cocoma) knew that I was on the side of the poor so that together we could launch a new project whereby those who lived in the bush would have a say in their fatherland.

By then the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] doubted whether the people trusted anyone whenever they said they wanted to till the land without a hoe. However, the people gave the correct answer.

The old (Saluka), (Salimbuango), (Samuileze), (Sapenda), (Sandano), (Macai), (Micopio), (Fassitola), (Sassundunga), (Ana Moena), chairman of the League of

Angolan Women's committee, General (Palanga), Catarina, (Isarina Cauina), (Julia Mocumbi), (Amelia Mocumbi), (Moises Bulia'o), Arao, (Muzungue), (Isabel Caero), Professor (Rojrigues Uandaliqa), (Machinoia), nurse Colonel (Eduardo Sapulana), Augusta, nurse (Garcia Vinuco), (Xindijica), the old (Samosse), who was arrested by the Portuguese, but managed to join the ranks, (Namope), (William), Cantiflas, Domingos Marcos, Sai Fumo, Pratas, (Samossole), Sabino, (Liuma), (Lioyondagana), (Aurinda Chissaco), (Mocumbi), (Nando Chahuma), and so many others who were with us during the first struggle against Portuguese colonialism, recognize the meaning of my appeal at this critical moment. In the past I was confident and played a direct role, and agreed to carry my knapsack.

We should take into account the importance of the second phase of the revolution, as well as the large numbers of intellectuals, members, and other Angolans who joined us so that the UNITA project could become a reality. Under this project, the black man would have a place and enjoy social [words indistinct] we have become richer. So, we should neither believe that the first phase was in vain nor accept those who wish to create a contradiction between the first and second phases. In fact, the two phases are one and the same thing. The combatants of the first struggle should love the combatants of the second struggle. The latter should appreciate the experience of the first phase during which we didn't have resources. Today, we have tanks, missiles, regular and conventional units, and guerrilla forces.

I appeal to you all to understand that it is not Mavinga that is at stake. As I record this message at 2100 on 5 February 1990 to be broadcast by Vorgan, Mavinga has not fallen. You know that I am telling the truth. Mavinga is under enormous pressure. Personally, I spent 36 hours in Mavinga, under fire and while aircraft flew above us. However, I haven't fled. I urge those who fought with me in the old and new armies to continue to trust me. I am a socialist because I want the most educated to help those who have not studied or gained expertise. I cannot accept that in a future Angola, the rich will be richer, and the poor poorer. MPLA ministers are nothing but thieves who embezzle oil funds and deposit them in banks while our people face hardships in Luanda, Huambo, Lobito, Benguela, Ndalatando, Luená, Bie, Malanje, Uíge, and other cities. The regime UNITA wishes to install in Angola should be based on (?social justice). Angolans can only change an established regime by democratic means. If Mavinga falls, it would be my duty and honor to inform you of the occurrence. [Defense Minister] Pedale spoke from Cuito Cuanavale, although he wanted to speak from Mavinga on 5 February 1990. He couldn't speak from Mavinga [words indistinct] our interests, and the people call them liars.

You should tighten your belts and launch raids wherever you can. You should disrupt means of communication, and do all you can so that the MPLA accepts that it is not the sole representative of the Angolan people.

In Alvor in January 1975, the Portuguese colonial government recognized three legitimate representatives of the Angolan people, namely FNLA [Angola National Liberation Front], MPLA, and UNITA. FNLA has lost its military grip, but it can still have a political say. UNITA is still in arms, and continues to play a diplomatic role. Thus, we have asked Portugal to play a discreet role. We still believe in cease-fire, national reconciliation, peace, and elections.

Members of FALA [Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola], patriotic and revolutionary forces, after you receive this message you should take action. What the MPLA wants to give you is exile and integration, clemency, and imprisonment.

Those FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] members whom we freed after negotiations with the South Africans, have all been killed. The MPLA has harassed Dr Gentil Viana, an old intellectual and a bright MPLA militant, forcing him to drink toilet water. So, what do you think will await you? Therefore, we should resist totally. The new cadres who have joined our party, the movement's secretariat, armed forces command, and administration should think of thwarting the present offensives. However, once the war is over we should open our hearts and start talking. We should not fight with hatred. We should defend ourselves. We have always urged understanding among Angolans either in Kinshasa, Luso, Mobassa, or Nakuru because we think that Angola can only exist through understanding. FALA soldiers, nobody should think that our understanding is a sign of weakness. Let us show the warlords that they can lose the war. During the first and second wars, the MPLA never enjoyed the support of the people. We have the support of the people both here and in Portugal. If Eduardo dos Santos really wants to show that he is strong and powerful, we should tell him that he is wrong. The strong and powerful is the one who wants peace and national (?reconciliation). One who relies on foreign MiG's, tanks, Soviet advisers deployed in the Lomba front, and Cubans present in Cuito Cuanavale cannot be regarded as strong. As blacks and Africans we should not be denied the right of having an unprejudiced political, economic, and social program. I urge you to resist and fight. My meetings with Dr Mario Pinto de Andrade, Dr Adolfo, and Dr Gentil Viana were historic occasions. We still believe that only an independent person can chair a transition government. UNITA has chosen Dr Pinto de Andrade. We cannot force him to accept it, but the nation will have a final say.

At this serious moment, we should defend the liberated land using all possible means. Carrying a stick or a stone in our hands, let us show that we are a great people, and that the MPLA is nothing but a Soviet and Cuban lackey. If the MPLA is powerful, it should submit to popular consultation because it can only win by democratic means. Strong and united, we shall win. Forward with our revolution. Your supreme commander.

KUP Details Mavinga Situation 6 Feb

*MB0602192190 (Clandestine) KUP in English
to Southern and Central Africa 1906 GMT 6 Feb 90*

[Text] Jamba Tuesday, February 6,—1) Until 10.00 hours on 06th February 1990, Mavinga continues to be under our control.

2) Fierce battles continue against the enemy forces who are pressuring Mavinga 10 kms north and 7 kms north-east, as well as its rear.

3) From the various combats fought, we cite the following:

tanks destroyed.....	04
BMP-1 [armored vehicle].....	02
vehicles	11
FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] killed.....	17

4) Other situations no alterations.

[Dated] Mavinga, 6th February 1990

[Signed] The chief of staff, Arlindo Chenda Pena Ben Ben General

UNITA Rejects Capture Claims

*MB0602193090 (Clandestine) KUP in English
to Southern and Central Africa 1910 GMT 6 Feb 90*

["Communique" Issued by the UNITA General Committee in Jamba on 6 February]

[Text] Jamba, Tuesday February 6—1) The UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] Central Committee has attentively been following the propagandist statements by MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] leaders over the capture of Mavinga. The MPLA defense minister, Mr. Tonha Pedale, publicly made statements on 5th February 1990 in Cuito Cuanavale, congratulating his troops who are said to be controlling Mavinga. If Mavinga was in the hands of the MPLA, why should Pedale not hold this rally in Mavinga in order to congratulate his braves?

2) But we know that the liars on the question of Mavinga are not only from within the MPLA. There are a lot of opportunists who support the MPLA propaganda as is the case of Mr. Joao Santa Rita, the Voice of America correspondent, who has become one of the top advocates of the MPLA resonance. It is not for the first time that Mr. Santa Rita behaves as a loyal vehicle of MPLA disinformation.

3) Mr. J. Santa Rita lives in South Africa and he has never been in Mavinga in order to prove to the world that the MPLA controls this locality.

4) The Central Committee of UNITA thank with high regard the American State Department and Portugal for their understanding in relation to the ways in search for peace, freedom, and democracy for our country.

5) UNITA has its own identity, friends appear and some disappear, but as the cause it defends is just, UNITA will always have friends until final victory. Our country free or death, united we shall win.

[Dated] Jamba, bastion of the Angola resistance, 6th February 1990

[Signed] On behalf of the Central Committee—General Miguel Nzau Puma, the [words indistinct] Ngolo Manuvakola, the secretary for coordination of the political and administrative strategy

ANGOP Commentary Claims Mavinga Captured

*MB0602234290 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1944 GMT
6 Feb 90*

[Commentary: "Never Violence in Politics"]

[Text] A communique issued by the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] chief of general staff on 3 February reported the capture of Mavinga on the evening of 2 February.

Mavinga is in Angola's southern Cuando Cubango Province and has lately become quite well-known because of its strategic location after the occupationist South African Army had deployed UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] forces in the area in 1987.

Paradoxical though it may seem, this is both a cause of joy and sadness. It is a happy event in that it reopens the hopes of peace for which the Angolan people have long pressed. It also causes sadness because one naturally thinks about the innocent lives that any war cuts down; the money that has gone into military hardware and other material; and the physical and psychological pressures that the war places on the people and soldiers.

Any real revolutionary, patriot, or human being will immediately ask: For what was all this violence?

Those who support the revolution, the fatherland, and mankind, can only have one answer: so that there will be no further blind violence in Angola. That kind of violence has been used to retaliate against political defeats suffered in peaceful conditions. The young People's Republic of Angola is experiencing tragic times. History will be quite unequivocal about who is to blame and what some of the causes were: Jonas Malheiro Savimbi is to blame because of his limitless ambition for power and his irresponsibility in discarding the interests of his compatriots for the sake of serving foreigners, notably PIDE-DGS [International Police for the Defense of the State-Directorate General for Security] during the anti-colonial struggle, racist South Africa, and now the United States.

The traitor has fooled many innocent people with his stories, so there is a need to keep a responsible political outlook and not count the chickens before they have hatched, even though the recapture of Mavinga, or the capture of Jamba tomorrow, are considerable military feats.

Savimbi's failed military adventure demands that the revolution, the fatherland, and the Angolan nation objectively and serenely learn a historic lesson for the future.

First, in the future any Angolan citizen wishing to play a political role in this country must sign a pledge of honor in which he states he will not resort to violence as a means of avenging his political failures.

Second, in accordance with the pluralist tendencies in modern civilized countries, the Angolan patriots must continue to think about a democratic framework capable of effectively responding to the nation's interests and sensitivities, so that no Angolan will ever again feel tempted to flee to the jungle or to look for help from Washington, Pretoria, Lisbon, and so forth, merely to retaliate for political misfortunes.

Third, as the warmongers back down, we must accelerate the march toward a new era in which "the hatred of the past, lack of trust, and bloody clashes give way to dialogue, understanding, and united efforts to carry out the noble task of reconstructing the country" in an atmosphere of peace and harmony.

Fourth, we must redouble our efforts to satisfy the material and spiritual needs of the people in the rural areas and the cities.

Fifth, we must continue to dynamically demonstrate the Angolan Government's responsibility to and seriousness about ensuring the immediate and unambiguous implementation of the Gbadolite accords, which Angolan and African wisdom defined as the correct way to end the war that UNITA insists on, spurred on by U.S. hegemonic designs.

Comoros

* MMM Secretary General on Upcoming Elections

90EF0204A Victoria SEYCHELLES NATION in French
19 Jan 90 pp 1, 2

[Text] The main subject of the visit to Victoria this week by Mr. Paul Berenger, secretary general of the Mauritian Militant Movement (MMM), was the changing situation in the Comoros.

During his four-day visit, which ended yesterday when he returned to Mauritius, Mr. Berenger met with President Albert Rene in his capacity as secretary general of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front (SPPF).

He also had discussions with Mr. Ralph Adam, the SPPF secretary in charge of external relations, and with Mr. Jacques Hodoul, a member of the Coordinating Council of the Progressive Parties of the Indian Ocean Islands.

The situation in the Comoros, which is a member of the Indian Ocean Commission (COI), was also discussed at

length during a similar working visit to Antananarivo in December in the company of President Didier Ratsiraka.

Mr. Berenger described as "shocking" the situation that prevailed for more than 10 years in the Comoros under the reign of a veritable dictatorship beholden to some 30 European mercenaries.

"For many years, we followed events in the archipelago very closely and we tried as much as possible to help our Comoran brothers and sisters rid themselves of the mercenaries," Mr. Berenger declared to NATION before leaving.

He recalled that after the referendum on 5 November, the situation greatly deteriorated when demonstrations against voting fraud were savagely put down.

"All of this led to the assassination of President Abdallah himself, who—as everyone knows—was killed by the mercenaries," remarked the secretary general of the MMM.

He noted that in response to these sad events, his party has formed a committee of support for the Comoros, which has held demonstrations in Mauritius.

Mr. Berenger described himself as satisfied, however, that the situation has recently taken a turn for the better with the departure of the mercenaries led by Bob Denard.

Presidential elections are scheduled and the first round of voting will take place on 18 February.

Mr. Berenger predicts that, barring the unforeseen, the winner will be either Mr. Ali Mroudjae, Ahmed Abdallah's former prime minister who left the government several years ago, or Mr. Mohammed Taki, former president of the federal assembly.

"The two men are political comrades," Mr. Berenger said. He recalled that the MMM had hoped the two would join forces, but noted that since there will be two rounds of voting in the election, whoever has the strongest position after the first round should have no trouble winning the second round.

The MMM's secretary general pointed out, however, that the new Comoran president will have a very difficult challenge to meet, given the economic situation in the Comoros.

Among the progressive parties, the greatest fear is that South Africa, which has exploited the situation in the past to turn the archipelago into a veritable colony, will seek to influence the election to its advantage.

"But if a president is democratically elected, it will be possible to hold a summit meeting of the heads of state of the region's independent countries," Mr. Berenger stated.

"That will constitute one more step toward regional cooperation; it will breathe new life into the Indian Ocean Commission and it will serve to bring the peoples of the region closer together," Mr. Berenger concluded.

* Coup Attempt Scenario, French Role Detailed

90EF0146A Port Louis WEEK-END in French
10 Dec 89 p 4

[Article by Joel Toussaint; sources: LETTRE DE L'OCEAN INDIEN, JOURNAL DE L'ISLE DE LA REUNION, QUOTIDIEN DE LA REUNION, AFP: "Comoros Under Thumb of Bob Denard; 'France Authorizes Terrorism'"; first paragraph is WEEK-END introduction]

[Text] No French military intervention in the Comoros, according to the French minister of defense. Bob Denard intends to remain in the Comoros.

"Why should I leave?" Bob Denard asked during a press conference in the main barrack of his presidential guard (GP) on Tuesday. Foreign journalists had not yet been expelled at the time. Only LE FIGARO newsmen have been authorized to remain. Bob Denard has been making use of this newspaper to publish his ads when he needed to recruit mercenaries. On Saturday, shortly before the demonstration planned by the two Comoran opposition parties in Paris, the French minister of defense let it be known that there was "no question of French military intervention" in the Comoros. "France is authorizing terrorism in the Comoros," Ahmed Abdallah, the president who was assassinated on the night of 26 November, stated to the newspaper LE MONDE, which had appeared the night before. Abdallah's premonition casts serious discredit on France's policy in this corner of the Indian Ocean.

"I see the French coming; they're going to give me a fistful of money, but I'm not for sale": a statement by Bob Denard at the Tuesday press conference. He was dressed in civilian clothes and at his right was the French mercenary, Marques, whose real name is Dominique Melacrino and who was sporting a major's uniform. He is, in fact, the last head of the black-uniformed men of the GP and, according to some reports, he was with Bob Denard in President Abdallah's office at the time the latter was assassinated.

Bob Denard argued that he had family in the Comoros. Actually, he is married to a young Comoran, Fatima, who has borne him two children. He also added that "his team had worked a great deal here."

"Why should I leave? I'm not the murderer of President Abdallah," Bob Denard further stated during his press conference. He even asserted that no member of the GP is implicated in that affair. Brandishing a file under the noses of the journalists containing, according to him, the name of the assassin, he stated: "I'll give it to the future civilian government. I respect the law."

Bob Denard appeared to be certain, at his press conference on Tuesday, that France was not going to intervene in this affair. In fact, asked about a possible intervention, the mercenary replied: "I don't think so. Under what pretext would it be made?" "I haven't heard anything to the effect that the French Government is asking for my departure," he added. The French mercenary did not appear to be mistaken since the French Ministry of Defense announced on Saturday that there would be no military intervention in the Comoros.

In last Saturday's issue of LA LETTRE DE L'OCEAN INDIEN [LOI], publication director Maurice Botbol, while analyzing the situation in the Comoros, pointed out that France had indirectly caused the tragic end of President Abdallah. According to LOI, President Abdallah had sent a message to the president of the French Republic, Mr. Francois Mitterrand, a few days before the assassination. This message is alleged to have been delivered to the French president's son, Mr. Jean-Christophe Mitterrand, the advisor for African affairs, by Comoran Minister of Foreign Affairs Said Kafe and the assassinated president's personal physician and confidant, Dr. Mtara. A message in two parts: (1) the Comoran president's decision to merge the GP, the Gendarmerie, and the Comoran Armed Forces (FAC), as France had wanted him to for over a year. Abdallah even asked France to staff and organize this new army. (2) He asked that negotiations on Mayotte be initiated simultaneously.

So, Bob Denard knew that his days in the Comoros were numbered. Some people maintain that he knew through the intermediary of French military personnel in view of the fact that the staff organizations were being prepared in France. There was even a certain amount of local "collaboration" between French soldiers and European GP officers. It is even known that GP members regularly kept up with military training programs in France. But it has been maintained that Bob Denard was already on his guard after Ahmed Abdallah's meetings with Captain Paul Barril, one of the founders of the GIGN [National Gendarmerie Intervention Group] and a former member of the Elysee antiterrorist cell. These meetings took place in Paris in December 1988. An agreement is alleged to have been concluded for Capt Barril to organize "the departure" of the mercenaries. Abdallah presumably did not receive the support of the French presidency for this operation.

Here were all the elements necessary to induce Bob Denard to take action to avoid the dissolution of the GP, or of his personal army, to be more exact. He put together a first story that backfired on Monday, the day after the president's assassination. According to this version, Major Ahmed Mohammed, the chief of staff of the army (FAC), who had submitted his resignation to the president following a difference of opinion, attacked the presidential palace and killed the president. Then he was shot down by the GP, which restored order in the archipelago. Tough luck: When the French ambassador to the Comoros and the South African commercial

adviser sent their telegrams with the Denard version, Ahmed Mohammed was still alive. He was not on Grand Comoro as planned, but on Anjouan. Now in view of this, we know that the mercenaries wanted to kill him. But international public opinion had already been informed and Ahmed Mohammed was simply arrested to be taken to Moroni.

Bob Denard invented a new story that was circulated Tuesday morning. According to this second version, accompanied by either his bodyguard or by Major Marques, Bob Denard had a stormy conversation with the president and the latter's bodyguard intervened, thinking that the president was being threatened. Denard's bodyguard or Major Marques, the GP's best close-combat specialist, butchered the president's bodyguard. President Abdallah seized a revolver and would have shot Denard or the man who was accompanying him. According to some sources, President Abdallah received five bullets fired point-blank. These same sources are of the opinion that actually, on the pretext of an urgent problem, Bob Denard asked to be received by the president at about 2330 hours. He, himself, or his bodyguard, or Major Marques, shot him down in cold blood. The attack on the presidential palace was then simulated with the firing of a rocket aimed at the president's room.

For many observers, the notion that Bob Denard assumed the initiative in this operation is more or less excluded. It would appear that this operation was probably planned together with the South African military intelligence services, the DM. This agency has been currently financing Bob Denard's mercenaries since the South African Ministry of Foreign Affairs decided to suspend funding of the GP. This was only a stratagem aimed at securing the trust of the African countries while the financing of the GP took place in secret.

From the French there were only two telegrams from the French president, one to the widow of the assassinated president and the other to the assassinated president, [as published] in which he [Mitterrand] said that he was "grievously sorry." However, no member of the French Government condemned the assassination of the Comoran president. It is known that Bob Denard still maintained ties to the General Directorate for External [security] Services (DGSE) and on Wednesday JOURNAL DE L'ISLE DE REUNION published a statement by a source close to that French intelligence agency. According to that statement, the DGSE "didn't interfere with" Bob Denard.

"Bob Denard didn't act on his own and he had planned to install a successor who would give him certain guarantees. The negotiations with the new president had not been concluded and the coup was planned for 31 December," this source close to the DGSE stated. Then we understand that Abdallah yielded to French demands for the merger of the armed forces, which induced Denard to get involved in an operation with the aid of South Africa to preserve the GP.

All that remains to be seen is how far France decided to let itself get involved in this situation with Denard. On Wednesday, 29 November, a half a dozen mercenaries left Paris for the Comoros. They were recruited by Bob Denard's representative in Paris, Laurent de S. They traveled via South Africa and Reunion. Fully informed, the French services did not oppose their departure.

Malawi

* Japan Donates 72 Million Yen To Ease Debt

34000110B Blantyre MALAWI NEWS in English
9-15 Dec 89 p 1

[Text] The Government of Japan recently donated to the Malawi Government approximately K1.4 million (72 million yen) to alleviate the debt problem this country is facing.

A press release from the Ministry of Finance Headquarters in Lilongwe says this grant is equivalent to the amount of the repayment of soft loans provided by the Japanese Government to Malawi in the past and will be used for buying vehicles and printing and book binding machines, among other things.

The release says the exchange of notes for this assistance were signed in Lusaka, Zambia, on November 24.

According to the release, Malawi's Acting High Commissioner to Zambia, Mr N.P. Tembo, signed the grant on behalf of the Malawi Government, while the Japanese Ambassador to Malawi, Mr Toshio Saiki, signed on behalf of the Japanese Government.

* Inflation Rate Drops to 7.9 Percent

34000110A Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English
7 Dec 89 p 1

[Text] Malawi's inflation rate in the third quarter of this year has dropped to 7.9 percent from 12 percent at the end of July.

The deputy governor of the Reserve Bank of Malawi, Mr Francis Pelekamoyo, disclosed this in Blantyre yesterday.

Addressing members of the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Malawi at a meeting held at Kwacha International conference Center, Mr Pelekamoyo, who is also chairman of the Special Committee on Inflation, said that the 7.9 percent is the first single digit figure since the war on inflation was declared by the government in August last year when the rate was 31.7 percent.

Pointing out that the single digit inflation figure could not have been achieved without the business community's cooperation, the deputy governor thanked the businessmen for their support and expressed the hope that this support will continue as the government continues to fight inflation.

"It is our strong desire that the business community would try its best to make Malawi a low inflation country," he said.

On the ills of inflation, Mr Pelekamoyo said that it destroys the living standards of people, distorts the distribution of income in a country, and that economic growth with inflation results in depletion of reserves, discourages investment and savings and promotes speculation.

Talking on the programme under which foreign exchange for the import of spare parts and raw materials had been liberalized by the Reserve Bank over the past year, the deputy governor said that liberalization will continue and that it will in the future spill over to consumer goods and general remittances.

He told the meeting that the government had borrowed money from the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund to support the liberalization programme.

The Reserve Bank deputy governor welcomed the reopening of the Nacala rail route and urged businessmen to make use of the route from now on. He observed that the route will result in some savings.

On investment, Mr Pelekamoyo said: "I wish to urge businessmen to start investing in projects that will enhance the foreign exchange earning capacity of the country."

The deputy governor pointed out that the thrust of the economic recovery programme was to channel more resources into the private sector. This, he said, would benefit people more in this sector if they invested in export-oriented projects. He added that the reopening of the Nacala route and the liberalized foreign exchange programme were proving the right incentives for investment.

The deputy governor then deplored the go-it-alone practice of some businesses that had effected price increases on their products without consulting the Special Committee on Inflation.

Mozambique

President Chissano Notes Progress in Peace Efforts

MB0702112490 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 7 Feb 90

[Text] President Joaquim Chissano has said that Mozambique will achieve peace, but added that this process is taking time because government and people want a real, safe, and definitive peace. The Mozambican leader was speaking during an audience given to Manuel Marin, vice president of the European Commission, who ended his visit to Mozambique today.

Chissano added that work is continuing to remove all obstacles, stressing that there are hopeful signs for peace.

Namibia

Nujoma Appoints Independence Celebration Committee

MB0602174090 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1501 GMT 6 Feb 90

[Text] Windhoek Feb 6 SAPA—Namibian President-in-waiting Sam Nujoma has appointed a national steering committee to organise the country's independence celebrations due on March 21, Constituent Assembly Chairman Hage Geingob announced on Tuesday [6 February].

The 24-member committee under Mr Geingob's chairmanship consists of members from various political parties, unionists and business leaders.

They will be assisted by a three-man delegation from the office of the South African [SA] administrator-general, Mr Louis Pienaar.

Mr Geingob said sub-committees would be appointed to arrange protocol, transport, entertainment, security and accommodation.

He said accommodation was expected to present a big problem, as thousands of foreign dignitaries were expected to attend the celebrations. He said he believed SA State President F.W. de Klerk would also be invited.

Citizens would probably be requested to help with accommodation, he said.

He would not be surprised if at least 80 per cent of the 159 United Nations member states sent delegations, Mr Geingob said. One country had already informed him that its delegation would comprise about 200 people.

He said it was definite that the SA flag would be lowered and the new Namibian standard raised at midnight on March 21 the Constituent Assembly would meet at eight that morning to be converted into the National Assembly. [sentence as received]

The first president of the independent Republic of Namibia would be elected then.

Mr Geingob said the celebrations would probably take place at the largest stadium available.

Pienaar Criticizes Rehoboth 'Government'

MB0602173490 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1541 GMT 6 Feb 90

[Text] Windhoek Feb 6 SAPA—Administrator-general Mr Louis Pienaar has refuted any claims by the Rehoboth government to reinstate itself and is considering legal steps to have it removed.

In a statement issued in Windhoek on Tuesday [6 February], Mr Pienaar said he had been informed by administration staff at Rehoboth that Mr Hans Diergaardt and colleagues had moved back into offices formerly occupied by that administration.

"The administrator-general refutes any claims that Mr Diergaardt (traditionally known as Kaptein) or the Kapteinsraad (his traditionally elected council) is entitled, either in terms of common law or statutory legislation, or any agreement, to re-establish a government of Rehoboth as exercised formerly in terms of the Rehoboth Self Government Act 56 of 1976."

Mr Diergaardt or the "Kapteinsraad" had no right to occupy any of the buildings or use any facilities belonging to the Rehoboth administration or any other government, the statement said.

Mr Pienaar emphasised that unless "the position is restored" he would have to take legal action.

Mr Pienaar had instructed Rehoboth government officials to refuse members of the "Kapteinsraad" any services they may request and not to take any instructions from them.

Angolan MPLA Delegation Arrival Reported

*MB0702064390 Windhoek Domestic Service
in English 0515 GMT 7 Feb 90*

[Text] A delegation from Angola's ruling party, the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola], arrived in Windhoek yesterday for a 2-day visit at the invitation of SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization].

The delegation, led by the Angolan secretary of foreign relations, Mr. Afonso van Dunem Mbinda, was met at the airport by SWAPO officials. According to a statement released in Windhoek, Mr. Mbinda and his delegation was in Namibia to reinforce solidarity between SWAPO and the MPLA.

Regarding the security situation in Angola, he said the situation was under control, adding that reports were being received of Angolan refugees crossing the border into Namibia. He said that during talks with SWAPO the MPLA delegation would determine what measures should be taken by the Angolan Government in this regard.

UN Police Report Law, Order Situation 'Calm'

*MB0602114090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1125 GMT 6 Feb 90*

[Text] Windhoek Feb 6 SAPA—United Nations police monitors reported the law and order situation in Namibia as calm during the past 24 hours, but there were reports of further fighting in southern Angola near the border with Namibia, a UN spokesman, Mr Fred Eckhard, said on Tuesday [6 February].

Four people on the Namibian side of the border were wounded during fighting between Angolan army (FAPLA) [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] soldiers and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] forces last week.

Mr Eckhard told a media briefing in Windhoek about a third of the 300 members of the Australian military contingent of UNTAG [UN Transition Assistance Group] would leave Namibia for home next Tuesday, while the 32 New Zealand members in the country were celebrating New Zealand's national day today.

The UN special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, and UN under secretary-general for special political affairs, Mr Marrack Goulding, were due to meet the administrator-general, Mr Louis Pienaar for talks later on Tuesday.

Mr Goulding is on a visit to Namibia to discuss the withdrawal of UNTAG at the end of its mandate on March 31, Mr Eckhard said.

Ghana

*** Rawlings Deplores Western Exploitation of Events**

34000108A Accra *PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC*
in English 12 Dec 89 pp 1, 8-9

[Excerpt] The Chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flt-Lt Jerry John Rawlings, yesterday deplored the support anti-government forces are getting from Western countries and said this conforms to capitalist ideology which knows no compromise.

He said this attitude is manifest in southern Africa where, despite peace overtures from Angolan and Mozambican governments, rebels continue to receive sophisticated armaments from Western countries.

"Western capitalism has not been known to compromise. It always takes advantage of situations to entrench dictatorship," Chairman Rawlings said when he received a special message from President Najibullah of Afghanistan.

It was delivered by the Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Khiyal Mohammed Katawazi.

Chairman Rawlings spoke about instances where the West tried to take advantage of situations in various parts of the world and mentioned the political upheaval in Eastern Europe as a classic example.

Flt-Lt Rawlings said instead of the situation there being allowed to take its own course and develop on its own, capitalist countries are exploiting it, crucifying socialism as being evil.

Flt-Lt Rawlings said the West always wants to create the impression that capitalism is democratic and always tries to promote a form of de-centralized economic dictatorship.

This eventually does not prove democratic because under this system, workers in factories for example, are at the mercy of their employers.

Under this system, the workers have no say and this is absolute dictatorship. They have refused to see the good side of socialism and are even refusing to see the healthy development taking place in Eastern Europe and are rather taking advantage of it.

Chairman Rawlings said there is along struggle ahead of those who seek to establish social, economic and political justice in their countries.

These countries, he added, need not be complacent and pledged Ghana's continued support for the Kabul Government in its efforts to bring peace to Afghanistan.

Flt-Lt Rawlings said Ghana is ready to expand its bilateral relations with Afghanistan and invited the Kabul Government to open an embassy in Accra. [passage omitted]

*** 'Instant Experts' Misinterpret East Europe**

34000108B Accra *GHANAIAN TIMES* in English
9 Dec 89 p 2

[Text] It has been interesting to see many Ghanaians become instant experts in interpreting the reform process in the socialist countries of Eastern Europe.

Some of the analysts are so sure of their interpretation that they do not even listen to the interpretations being made by the leaders of the reform process themselves.

The interpretations coming from some among the intellectual present a saddening universalist conception that deprives the events in Eastern Europe of relative social meaning. It is falsely as if the reform process had been conditioned by the East-West ideological contest.

And therefore whilst international analysts are already studying the global effect of the reform process, we here are busy with a pointless argument on what bearing the process has on the comparative merits of capitalist and socialist ideologies.

The argument should be on what implications the events in Eastern Europe have for Africa's interests. If we do not find these out for ourselves, imperialism will tell us, in the same way that it continues to tell us that colonialism did more good than harm to us!

*** Rawlings Meets With Armed Forces CDR's**

34000108C Accra *GHANAIAN TIMES* in English
8 Dec 89 p 1

[Text] Flight-Lieutenant J.J. Rawlings, Commander-in-Chief of the Ghana Armed Forces, yesterday held a durbar with the Armed Forces CDR [Committee for the Defense of the Revolution]'s at the Burma Hall in Accra.

A release issued by the Armed Forces Public Relations Directorate, said the participants reviewed the progress of their activities and indicated the new direction and approach to make the organization more functional, efficient and relevant to the Armed Forces and the nation at large.

It said since he assumed direct command of the Armed Forces, Flt-Lt Rawlings had held similar durbars with officers, senior non-commissioned officers (SNCOS) and junior ranks in which he stressed the need for professionalism and efficiency in the Armed Forces.

*** Joint Commission With GDR Signs Agreement**

34000108D Accra *PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC*
in English 13 Dec 89 p 9

[Text] The eighth session of the Ghana-German Democratic Republic (GDR) Permanent Joint Commission for Cooperation ended in Accra with the signing of an agreement between the two countries.

It was signed for Ghana by Dr E.G.A. Don-Arthur, Secretary of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, and for the GDR by Mr C. Gaedt, Deputy Minister for Foreign Economic Relations, and leader of the five-man GDR delegation to the eight-day session.

Dr Don-Arthur said the agreement provides for the diversification of Ghana's exports to include maize, pineapples, and timber to the GDR between 1990 and 1992.

It also provides for the commencement of a loam clay housing pilot project and the use of GDR expertise in rural health care delivery.

The agreement is subject to review after its two-year life span.

Dr Don-Arthur noted the fruitful relations between the two countries and suggested that the GDR makes its technological expertise available for the development of the vast national resources of Ghana.

Mr Gaedt described the agreement as an important piece of work for future cooperation between both countries.

He said new steps have been laid down for the enhancement of diversification of exports and cooperation between the two countries.

The next session of the commission takes place in Berlin in 1991.-GNA

Ivory Coast

Clandestine Movement Launches Monthly Newsletter

AB0502181390 Paris AFP in French 1639 GMT
5 Feb 90

[Text] Abidjan, 5 Feb (AFP)—The Ivorian Popular Front (FPI, a clandestine movement), led by Prof. Laurent Gbagbo, considered the leader of the opposition, has launched a monthly newsletter called THE EVENT, whose first issue was sent to AFP in Abidjan today. Asked by AFP, Prof. Gbagbo, who now resides in Ivory Coast, said that the first issue of THE EVENT was distributed by FPI militants and followers. The monthly newsletter will in future be sold through subscriptions, he stated.

In his first editorial article, Prof. Gbagbo writes that FPI "wants to bring a peaceful transition to democracy in Ivory Coast." "Houphouet-Boigny has worked hard at dismantling democratic institutions and establishing a single-party dictatorial regime (...) which nobody else will be able to maintain," Mr. Gbagbo added. "Like in Latin America, dictatorship, that is to say, the lack of checks in the balance of power, has led to financial commitments in alarming proportion because they are

not checked. This has resulted in our country's economic bankruptcy (...) For all these reasons, things must change (...) The Popular Front has been suggesting the only way compatible with development in Ivory Coast and Africa: a democratic transition," Prof. Gbagbo concluded.

The FPI, a movement not recognized by Ivorian authorities, was created in 1982. Laurent Gbagbo, a history teacher, lived in exile in Europe for six years before returning to Ivory Coast on 13 September 1988.

Liberia

Troop Commander Notes 7 Wounded in Kahnple Attack

AB0502182290 Paris AFP in English 1743 GMT
5 Feb 90

[Text] Monrovia, Feb 5 (AFP)—Seven Liberian soldiers were wounded in an attack on rebels in Kahnple in northeastern Nimba County, the DAILY OBSERVER newspaper reported here Monday, quoting troop Commander Brigadier-General Moses Craig. Gen Craig said prior to the Friday night attack, the Kahnple area had been occupied by the rebels, but they were now "scattered in the bushes" and were being pursued by troops.

"We have suppressed the rebels to a point, but we can not be sure the war has ended. We also have to use guerilla tactics to get rid of them," he said.

He said the rebels were "professionally trained." But he said none of his men had been killed since he took over from General Edward Smith last month.

The general said casualty figures would be known after troops had completed their "mopping up" operations.

Meanwhile, the head of the U.S. military mission to Liberia, Colonel David Staley, has denied reports that U.S. military advisors in Nimba County were conducting "on-the-spot" combat training for Liberian soldiers. Col Staley said their role in the area was to serve as "liaison officers" between the Defense Ministry and the U.S. Embassy here.

"We are also here to make sure that no Americans get hurt in the wake of the situation," he said, adding that there are about 700 Americans, mostly Peace Corps volunteers and missionaries, in Nimba County. He said he knows of no American who has been hurt in the fighting, which broke out when rebels attacked Butuo near the border with the Ivory Coast on December 24.

About 55,000 Liberians have fled into neighboring Ivory Coast and another 13,000 to Guinea since the bid to unseat President Samuel Doe was launched.

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